BOMBAY COURIER.

VOLUME XXXII.] SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1822. [NUMBER 1566

IT has been resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorized to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notifications of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1792. JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

Government Advertisement.

THE Honorable the Governor in Council, is pleased to publish for general information the following Extract of a letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors dated the 10th of April 1822.

Extract of a letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors in the Public Department dated the 10th of April 1822.

PARA. 5TH We also direct that you issue Public Notice at your Presidency that the Company will not take charge of, nor afford any protection to Lascars or other Asiatic Seamen, who may embark on board a Foreign Ship, and be left in this country or any other place whatever.

Published by order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. HENDERSON,
Secretary to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
23d August 1822.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT a DAWK has been established between *Baroda* and *Portaubghur*, and that all Letters for the latter station will in future be forwarded by this route.

C. LAW,
P. M. General.

BOMBAY,
GENERAL POST OFFICE,
30th August 1822.

PASSAGE TO ENGLAND

TO sail between the 1st and 10th November, having her Cargo engaged, the BOMBAY MERCHANT, Captain John Clarkson

For particulars apply to *Messrs. Remington Crawford & Co.*, at whose office plans of her superior accommodations may be seen.

This ship was to leave Gravesend on the 10th May.

Bombay 31st *August* 1822.

Passage to England.

THE FINE WELL KNOWN SHIP
KATHERINE STEWART FORBES,
CAPT. INGRAM CHAPMAN,

HAS excellent accommodation for Passengers, carries a Surgeon, and having her Cargo engaged, will sail in the first week of October.

Particulars may be learned on application to *Captain Chapman*, at the office of *Messrs. Forbes and Co.*

Bombay 30*th August* 1822.

AT THE COURIER OFFICE

INTEREST BONDS, Powers of Attorney, Respondentia Bonds of Goods, ditto ditto on Block, Policies of Insurance on Goods, ditto on Block, Bills of Lading.

PASSAGE

CAPTAIN LIVING, who was expected here in the course of this Month in the Britannia from London, has exchanged his command for the Waterloo, a fine Ship of 500 tons, and was to sail for Bombay direct about the middle of May.—Persons wishing to return to England by that Ship, on or before the 1st December, may apply to Mr. William Nicol, at his office in Meadows Street.

Bombay 31*st August* 1822.

HOUSES TO BE SOLD

A lower room Bungalow with Garden and Stable, also two Wells of good Water, with Godowns, Cookroom &c. Also an upper room Bungalow. Both situated near Baboola Tank between the House occupied by Major Farron and the house of Mr. Mitchell, Coach-maker. For further particulars apply to Mr. Humphreys, Cabinet maker, in the Fort.

Bombay 31*st August* 1822.

KEMPT AND CO.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
On THIS DAY the 31st instant,
TO CLOSE SUNDRY ACCOUNTS,
THE FOLLOWING.

A QUANTITY of SHIRAUZ and MADEIRA in Pipes.

And a considerable quantity of Madeira in Bottles.

A Quantity of Bottled Beer, Porter, Cyder, Pickles, and Pine Cheese, recently imported.

Bombay 31*st August* 1822.

KEMPT AND CO.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On Monday next the 2d of September,
AT A GODOWN
UNDER THE OFFICE OF
FREDERICK AYRTON, Esq.

A QUANTITY OF BEER in Hhds. from the respectable Houses of Dunbar, and Abott, to close an account.

Bombay 31*st August*, 1822.

KEMPT AND CO.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On WEDNESDAY the 4th Sept,
THE REMAINDER OF THE LATE
MR. CAMERON'S
STOCK
AT THE GODOWN
UNDER TAVERN.
Bombay 31st Au[redacted]

HOUSE AND *GROUND,*

FOR SALE
BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

KEMPT AND CO.

WILL DISPOSE OF
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT 4 O'CLOCK, AFTERNOON
OF
WEDNESDAY the 11th of September next,

THAT Airy and Commodious dwelling House with the Ground thereto belonging, situate on the Beach of Back Bay.

By Order of the Executors
OF THE LATE
William Milburn Esq.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

10 per cent of the purchase money to be paid when the [illegible] knocked down—The purchaser to be at the expense of conveyance. Other conditions will be made known at time of Sale.

Bombay, August 31*st* 1822.

KEMPT AND CO.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS,
On WEDNESDAY the 11th September next
AND FOLLOWING DAYS,
THE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE &c.
BELONGING TO THE ESTATE
OF THE LATE
Wm. MILBURN Esq.
AT HIS LATE RESIDENCE ON THE BEACH
BACK BAY,
CONSISTING OF

PLATE, Plated ware, Glass, Queensware, Cots, Tables, Couches, Chairs &c. and a select and valuable assortment of Books.

ALSO

An excellent Europe Built Chariot with three Horses—if not previously disposed of by private contract.

Sale to commence each day at 11 Forenoon.

N. B. Catalogues will be published.

Bombay August 31*st* 1822

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
On MONDAY next the 2d proximo,
AT THEIR ROOMS
IN MEADOW STREET,

SUNDRY household furniture, Glass, Queens, and China Ware: also, a few whole and half chests of Green Tea and Ten-Catty boxes of Black and Green ditto.

At 12 o'clock will be put up several Saddle Horses &c.

Bombay 30*th August* 1822.

SHIP FOR SALE.

KEMPT AND CO.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS
OF THE LATE
WM. MILBURN ESQ.,
On SATURDAY the 21st of Sept.
AT 3 IN THE AFTERNOON,
AT THEIR ROOMS
If not previously disposed of by private contract
THE GOOD SHIP
ELIZA,
CAPTAIN J. G. FRITH,

AS lately arrived from the Isle of France; burthen 165 tons, built in Cochin in 1817, coppered and sheathed in Bombay Dock in 1820. A list of her stores may be seen at the office of the late WM. MILBURN Esq., and at KEMPT and Co.'s Auction Room.

N. B. Conditions of Sale will be made known at the time of Sale, and on application to KEMPT and Co.

Bombay 31*st August* 1822.

વાંકાણ•વેચવાનુછે

ફેમપટની•કુમપનીવાલા•મરનાર•મી શાતર•વીલીયમ•મીલબરનનાં•વકીલ• લોકોનાં•કુકમથી• શનીશરવારનાં•દને• તારીખ ૨૧ મી•આવતા•શપતિમબર•મ હીનામાં•બપોરનાં•કલાક ૩ ઉપર•જો• કદાચ•ધેરમેલે•નકી•વેચાશેતો•ફેમપટની કુમપનીની•કુકાનમાં•જાહિર • લીલં ઉ• કરીને•વેચશે *

એ•શાકુ•વાંકાણ•એકક•નાંમે•હલીઆ• કપતાંન—એ—જ—કરીક•મણાં•શ્રી • મોરીશથી•આવેલુછે•અને•આ•વાંકાણ• શ્રી•કોચી•મધે•શને ૧૮૧૭ માં•બંધા એલુછે—એનુ•ભરત•આશરે ૧૬૫ ટનનુછે —એની•તાંબાની•કરાક•શ્રી•મુંબઇની ગોડીમાં•શને ૧૮૨૦ માં•કીધેલીછે— એનાં•શાંમાંનની•ટીપ•જોવી•હોયતોમ રનાર•મીશતર•વીલીયમ•મીલબરનની હાસ્રીશમાં•અથવા•ફેમપટની•કુમપની ની•લીલાકુની•કુકાનમાં•ગએમાથી•દે ખાડશે *

એનાં•વેચાણની•બોલી•વેચતી • વખ તે•ફેમપટની•કુમપની • વાલાને•પુછેમા થી•માલમ•પડશે *

તા• ૩૧ મી•આગશટ ૧૮૨૨

KEMPT AND CO.

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

On WEDNESDAY the 24th Sept.

AND FOLLOWING DAYS

An entire Invoice of

WHITE

QUEENS WARE

CONSISTING OF

DISHES of sizes, hot water Plates, Turreens, Curry Dishes, Bowls, Table, Soup and Dessert Plates, Cups and Saucers, and Black Earthern Tea-Pots.

The above will be put up in small lots for the convenience of purchasers.—Samples of the articles may be seen on application to KEMPT and Co.

TERMS OF SALE: CASH,

And the goods to be cleared away within three days after the sale.

Bombay, 31*st August* 1822.

Advertisement.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL COX Commanding 1st Batt. 3d Regt. having taken charge of the effects of the late Ensign INGLIS, and sold the same by Public Auction, his, after payment of Funeral charges, Servants' Wages &c. lodged the balance in the Hon'ble Company's Treasury, amounting to one thousand and fifty one Rupees and twenty five reas, Rs 1051 0 25

Bombay 28*th August* 1822.

NOW ON SALE

AT

Hormasjee Bomanjee's

COTTON SCREWS

FOR READY MONEY ONLY,

A

Select Investment

JUST LANDED FROM

THE

KATHERINE STEWART FORBES.

CONSISTING OF

VERY superior Cognac Brandy, and Geneva; of York Hams; Pine, Loaf, and Brick Cheeses; Pickles, Sauses and Pale Ale;

ALSO

A few Books of late publication.—The whole in excellent preservation.

Bombay August 31*st* 1822.

FOR SALE.

A FEW COPIES

OF

AN ANALYSIS

OF THE

Laws

AND

REGULATIONS

ENACTED BY THE

GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

AT

Fort William in Bengal;

BY

JOHN HERBERT HARRINGTON.

PRICE 22 RUPEES.

ENQUIRE AT

MESSERS LUGRIN & WATSON

Bombay, August 31*st* 1822.

Band Instruments

AND

MUSIC.

MESSRS. BAXTER & Co.

HAVE for sale on Commission the full BAND of INSTRUMENTS and MUSIC, lately belonging to H. M. 65th Regiment, all in good Order, at Rupees 1,200; and well worthy the attention of any Corps.

Bombay 30*th August* 1822.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that the following property belonging to the Estate of late GOVINDA BABOOJEE, will be put up to sale at Public Outcry at the premises on the following days in order to discharge the deceased's debts; the condition of the sale will be known at the time of the sale.

Lot 1st, A third share of a dwelling House situated at Pallow street, on Thursday the 5th of September next.

Lot 2d, A Garden situated at Coorla district, on Friday the 6th September 1822.

Lot 3d, A large Salt Pond situated at Coorla district, on Friday the 6th September 1822.

Lot 4th, A quantity of Salt, on Friday the 6th September 1822.

Lot 5th, Two third Batty Ground situated at new Town, on Saturday the 7th Sept. 1822.

Lot 6th, Salt Batta Ground situated at the Breach Road, on Monday the 9th September 1822.

Bombay 30*th August* 1822.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT RUNSORD GUNGAJEE, WISSWANATH GUNGAJEE and VENCOJEE PANDOORANGJEE, Brothers, have sold to MR. BRAS LUIS their own Garden of Dates and Brab Trees &c. situated at Parell between Parell Road and Mahim, close to the Garden of Durmadass Toolsidass, which Garden formerly was mortgaged to Ardasier Dady by one of their brothers above named WISSWANATH GUNGAJEE, who have already satisfied to him. Should any person or persons have any claims or demands on the same premises, he or they are hereby requested to make the same known to MR. IGNACIO RODRIGUES within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the same will not be afterwards admitted.

Bombay 30*th August* 1822.

LALLA FAQUIRA

HAS FOR SALE

At the Godowns

IN NISBET LANE,

FOR READY MONEY,

A FEW CHESTS

OF

N E W

HYSON TEA.

		Rupees
WHOLE Chests ..	*per Chest*	100
Half ditto	*ditto*	50
Quarter ditto	*ditto*	25
Retail	*per lb.*	1 2

SUPERIOR

BLACK TEA,

In Boxes of 28lbs. Net.....	*per Box*	50
Ditto do. do. 15lbs. do.....	*ditto*	25
Sugar Candy 1st sort in half Tubs.....	*per ½ Tub*	11

ALSO

WINES

AND

L I Q U O R S,

Hodgson's Pale Ale,.....	*per doz.*	10
London Particular Madeira Wine.....	*ditto*	15
London Market ditto....	*ditto*	13
Jamaica Rum.....	*ditto*	12
Cognac Brandy.....	*ditto*	18
Hollands Gin.....	*ditto*	15

Bombay 26*th Janudry* 1822.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT RAMCHUNDER SHREERUNGJEE, Prabhoo, of Bombay, has bargained with Mucoonda Esswantjee, Prabhoo, of the same place, for the purchase of a third share of a certain family Dwelling House and appurtenances, with the ground on which the said premises stand, situated without the Town Walls of Bombay on the Pallow Road, in a certain Oart called Ronowdy; if any person or persons have any interest, claims or demands on the said one third share of premises, they are required to notify the same to the said Ramchunder Shreerungjee Prabhoo, or, on his behalf, to Madoba Hurrichunderjee and Shreecustna Govindjee Prabhoo of the same place, within fourteen days from the date hereof; or else they will be precluded therein.

Bombay 31*st August* 1822.

જાહેર • ખબર

ખબર • દીમાંથી • આપીએચ જે

શ્રી • મુંબઇવાલો • પરભુ • રામચંદર • શરી
રંગ જીએ • પરભુ • મકુનડા • એશવંતજી • પા
શેથી • એનાં • કુતંમનાં • ધેહેરનો • તરીજો •
ફીશો • જગો • શાહે • જે • જગા • ઉપર • કમણાં
ઉભુછે • તે • જગો • શાહે • નેચાતુ • લેવાનુ • શા
ટુ • કીધુકે — એ • ધેહેર • શ્રી • બારકોટ •
પાલવાનાં • રશતા • ઉપર (રાનવરી • વાડી
માંછે) — એ • ધેહેરનાં • તરીજા • ફીશા • ઉ
પર • કરએક • લોક • અગાર • લોકોનો • લાગ
અગાર • દાવો • અગાર • લેહેલુ • હોએતો • તે •
ઘણીએ એ • આજથી • દીન ૧૪ • ની • મુદત
માં • આવી • તે પરભુ • રામચંદર • શરીરંગજી
અથવા • એનાં • વતી • માધોબા • ફરીચંદજી
અથવા • શરીફકરાટનાં • ગોવીનદજીને •
જાહેર • કરે — તેમારપછી • એ • દાવો • કબુલ
કરશે • નહી — તા • 30 મી • આગશટ ૧૮૨૨

શ્રી

મણીરત્નાકરચેતો

કેતીએ શ્રીજીયેસર્ પ્રભુ મ
નચંદ્ર શ્રીચંગણી યાણી મજ્જંગ
ણપંતણી યાજમડુન ત્યાચા જ
ુંમચા ધમ્મંતીર તીજ્જી નક્ષીત
ધમ્મચા મગ્યાખીધા પીમત ધ્યા
પ્યાચે ભાઠે મેરેં ધબે તેધર્ મે
વ ધહેર્ પડી મગપડી મધ્યે
પાપ્પચા નસ્યાપર્ ધણે યાધમ
ચે તીજ્યા નક્ષીમીપર્ ઇર્ણેમ
મેમ ધગર્ મેમચા ભાગ ધમ
પ ઘાપ ધમ્મપ ધેપે ધણ્યાણ
ત્યાઇન્યાણી ધણપાણીન ચોઘણી
ધણચે ઊણતીત પ્રભુ મનચંદ્ર
શ્રીચંગણી ધમ્મપ ત્યાચે પતીને
મધોમ ઇમીચંદ્રણી પ શ્રીમ
ષ્ણા ગોવીણણી યાણ મણીર્ મર્
ણે નમેણ્યાણ ત્યાનેમંચે ઘણ્યાણ
ણધમ્ષ ણેણાર્ મણી તારીણે ૩૦
ધગષ્ટ ણન ૧૮૨૨

Now in the Press

AND WILL BE SHORTLY PUBLISHED,

A TRUE AND CIRCUMSTANCIAL

NARRATIVE

OF THE

Shipwreck

OF THE LATE FREE TRADER

BLENDEN HALL

CAPTAIN ALEXANDER GREIG,

On the Island Inaccessibl,

TOGETHER WITH

A GENERAL AND FAITHFUL ACCOUNT

OF THE

Hardships and Privations

OF THE SURVIVORS

DURING A RESIDENCE OF FOUR MONTHS

On that desolate and barren Island,

AND TWO ON THE ISLAND OF

TRISTAN D'ACUNHA:

BY PASSENGER.

Private Subscribers, ... Rs. 2 2 00
Non Subscribers, ... " 3 0 00

Subscriptions to the above work received by Messrs. BAXTER and Co., Messrs. KEMPT and Co., and at the COURIER OFFICE.

Bombay 24*th August* 1822.

PREPARING FOR THE PRESS

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS AND REMARKS,

THE PRINCIPAL

EX. MOVEMENTS,

OF DUNDAS:

ROYAL OCTAVO:

Inscribed by Permission

TO THE MOST NOBLE

THE MARQUIS OF HASTINGS

K. G.

&c. &c. &c.

BY MAJOR JAMES 67TH REGT.

ILLNESS rendering the author unequal to the labor and exertion of the Press, the above work will be published by and for Captain T. G. HALL, 67th Regiment.

By whom will also shortly be published

A SECOND EDITION,

CORRECTED AND IMPROVED,

OF MAJOR JAMES'S

Battalion Movements,

PRINTED AT CALCUTTA IN 1809.

Subscriptions for the Extra-Movements received at the COURIER OFFICE,

BY MESSRS. KEMPT AND CO.

AND BY MESSRS. BAXTER AND CO.

Price, ½ bound, Rupees 13.
In Wrappers, Rupees 12.

Bombay, 1*st June* 1822.

Advertisement.

LOST. A Bill No. 302 dated 10th July 1820 for Madras Rupees 2000 payable to G Rumbold Esquire at 30 days sight, and drawn by Captain E. Hindly, Paymaster Nagpore Subsidiary Force, upon the Accountant General Fort St. George. Any person bringing the said Bill, or giving information thereof to the Printer of this Paper shall be handsomely rewarded.

Madras 31*st July* 1822.

Dadabhoy Eduljee

HAS FOR SALE

AT THE SHOP

NEAR

MEYAJEE BORIA,

A few Tierces of Europe salt Beef and Pork, just imported by the SHIP BUCKINGHAM, at the rate of 9½ Rupees per each Tierce, also for sale by the Retail at ¼ Rupee a pound.

Bombay 31*st August* 1822.

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 08 April, 2017

Advertisement.

APPLICATION hath been made to the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that Letters of Administration, of all and singular the Goods, Chattels, Rights and Credits of CORNET THOMAS SPENCER, late in the Military service of the Hon'ble East India Company on this Establishment, deceased, may be granted to the Registrar for the time being of the said Court (Mr. RICHARD WOODHOUSE).

Bombay, August 21st 1822.

Advertisement.

LETTERS of Administration, of all and singular the Goods, Chattels, Rights, and Credits of FREDERICK WALKER, formerly a Lieutenant in the Military service of the Hon'ble East India Company, on this Establishment, deceased, having been granted by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, to the Registrar for the time being of the said Court (Mr. RICHARD WOODHOUSE), all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.

Bombay, 19*th August* 1822.

Advertisement.

LETTERS of Administration of all and singular the Goods, Chattels, Rights and Credits of Lieutenant THOMAS LECHMERE, late in the Military service of the Hon'ble East India Company, on this Establishment, deceased, having been granted by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, to the Registrar for the time being of the said Court (Mr. RICHARD WOODHOUSE), all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.

Bombay, August 19*th* 1822.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 23*d August* 1822.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council

LIEUTENANT COLONEL THOMAS HUNTER BLAIR, is appointed Private Secretary to the Hon'ble the Acting President from the 16th of this month.

Bombay Castle 24*th August* 1822.

Messrs. Robert Webb and James Greig Mudie having reported their arrival at the Presidency on board the licensed ship Catherine Stewart Forbes on the 15th instant, and produced certificates of their appointments on this Establishment as cadets for the Infantry, are admitted as such, and promoted to Ensigns; date of rank to be settled hereafter.

Bombay Castle 26*th Aug.* 1822.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the following Brigade Orders by Lieut. Colonel Elrington.

Camp near Poona Friday 21st September 1821.

Captain Robinson, Assistant Superintendent of Bazar, being about to proceed to the Presidency agreeable to orders, will be pleased to deliver over charge of his department this evening to Brigade Major Spiller, who is to conduct the duties till further orders, subject to the approval of Major General Smith C. B.

His excellency the Governor General in Council having been pleased to appoint Lieut. Ord of this Establishment to a situation in the Brigade of his Highness the Rajah of Nagpore, that officer is placed at the disposal of the Resident of Nagpore accordingly.

Bombay Castle 29*th Aug.* 1822.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Captain James Keith of the 4th Regt. N. I. to be Assistant Adjt. General to the Poonah division of the army, vacant by the promotion of Captain Lodwick to a majority: date of appointment 7th June 1822.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

J. FARISH,
Sec. to Govt.

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY.

SATURDAY, 31*st August* 1822.

The Nestor, Captain Theaker, for London, will sail, we are informed, about Sunday week, wind and weather permitting.

Letters from London of the 26th April mention the arrival at Naples of Sir John Malcolm. The Bombay Merchant was to sail for this port on the 10th May; and the John Taylor and Bridget are mentioned as likely to leave Liverpool for Bombay early in June.

The weather during the latter part of the week has been very stormy, accompanied with a heavy fall of rain. The whole monsoon indeed has been more severe than we remember for a number of years past. We are informed that up to 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon the 30th inst., the total quantity of rain fallen this year amounts to 84½ inches, which is 5½ inches more than we had at the same date in the year 1817, and more than has fallen during the whole of any monsoon since.

ARRIVALS.—Major General Cooke.
Assistant Surgeon Thos. H. Graham, 2d | 3d Regt.
DEPARTURE.—Major E. L. Smyth, 5th Cav.

Nautical Chronicle AND *NAVAL REPORT.*

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Aug. 24th Ship Travancore, Captain John Boog, from Persian Gulph.

Passenger per Ship Travancore, E. Sturmey Esq.

DEPARTURE.—Do. 23, Ship Medina (Free Trader) Captain Hugh Matteson, to Liverpool.

Passengers by the Ship Medina Mrs. McLeane, Mrs. Newhouse, Maj. Hutchison, Capt. McLeane, Capt. Place, Lieut. McLeane, Lieut. Penkin, Lieutenant Booth, Lieut. Barnes, Lieut. Faden, Lieut. Newhouse, Lieut. Lynel, Lieut. Workman, Lieut. Mulkerne, Lieut. Daniel, Ensign Brown, Ensign Mackay, (8 Soldiers and 1 Woman) of 65th Regt.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—August 8th Ship Mahomed Shaw, D Oliver, from Sincapore 2d. Malacca, 4th and Pinang 14th July; do. H. M. Ship Glasgow, C. B. Doyle, from Trincomalie; 12, H. M. Schooner Cochin, E. Tincombe, from Trincomalie 9th August; do. Ship Francis Warden, W. Webster, from Bombay 25th July; do. H. M. Ship Dauntless, C. B. Gambier, from Pinang 14th June, and the River Hoogley 11th July; 13, Ship Globe of London, Thos. Ceyme, from Trincomalie 10th August; do. Ship Windsor Castle, S. Lee, from Pinang 16th, and Acheen 24th July.

DEPARTURES.—August 10th Ship William Money, Jackson, for Calcutta; 11, H. M. Sloop Curlew, R. G. Dudlop, on a Cruize; 12, H. C. Ship London, J. B. Sotheby, for Pinang and China; do. H. C. Ship Asia, Thos. Balderston, for Calcutta; 13, Ship Mahomed Shaw, D. Oliver, for Covelong; do. H. M. Ship Glasgow, C. B. Doyle, on a Cruize with the Admiral; do. H. M. Ship Dauntless, C. B. Gambier, do. do.; 13, Ship Perseverance, J. H. Carter, for the West Coast of Sumatra.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—August 1st Edmond M. D. Laborlay, Bordeaux Dec. 6th.

Do. Do. Portsea E. Worthington, Rangoon July 12th.

Do. 2d, Asia J. Lindsay, from London Feb. 4th.

Do. 3d, Appollo, Tannant, from London, 12th March.

Passengers per Apollo, from London. Mrs. Morris, Miss Gaulett, Messers. McDonald, and N. S. Nesbett, Cadets. From Madras.—Messrs. W. Cardwell, John Lowder, and G. W. Armstrong.

The Edmond sighted two Brigs in distress to the Westward on Wednesday.

Mr. Kyd, the Master Builder, and Mr. Seppings, the Surveyor in the Marine Department, returned yesterday afternoon from the Honourable Company's Ship Balcarras, and report that the only damage she has sustained is breaking the Pintles of the Rudder, which is now at Kidderpoor, having new Pintles fitted, and will be ready in the course of six days so as to allow the Ship to proceed on her voyage on the next springs. This arrangement will of course prevent the necessity of the Balcarras coming to Town.

PINANG.

ARRIVALS.—June 3, Ship Anne, R. H. Gibson, from Calcutta 13th May; do. 4, Ship Edmonstone, J. T. Brewer, from Rangoon 13th May: do. 5, Brig Maria, W. M. Wyatt, from Teluksamawi 26th ditto, do. 6, Brig Helen, 8, Teixeira, from Pongah 30th ditto; do. 12, Brig Anne, J. P. Goudart, from Burong 7th June; do 13, Brig Sinkell, Tunkoo Tam, from Acheen 10th ditto; do. 15, Ship Rey do Reino Unido, F. P. de Lemos, from Calcutta 4th ditto; do. 16, Ship Flora, W. Sheriff, from Madras 7th June, do. 27, Ship Le Henri,—Plassiard, from Bordeaux 6th December, Madras 14th June.

Passengers per Ship 'Anne.—William White, Esq.—Per Ship Rey do Reino Unido—Mr. A. V. Cottella, Mr. P. F. O. Eeguerida, Mr. J. F. Caldeira, and Mr. A. M. Mello,—Per Ship Flora, Lieutenant O'Halloran, Lieutenant Anderson, Rev. Mr. Colly, and G. Leyburn, Esq.

DEPARTURES.—June 2d, Ship Maitland, Wm. Kinsey, for Calcutta do. 3d, H. M. Ship Dauntless, G. C. Gambier, Esq. Captain for ditto; do. 6, Ship Isabella, M. M'Neil, for Coast of Pedier; d 10, Brig Hope, B. Mann, for Madras; do. 16, Ship Carmo, E. Gonsalves, for Malacca, Singapore and Macao.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.—On Thursday the 22d Instant at St. Thomas's Church by the Reverend H. Davies, Mr. Sub-Conductor Nicholas Hughes, of the Gun-Carriage Manufactory, to Mrs. Johanna King.

DEATHS.—At Bhooj in Cutch, on the 11th Instant Major Francis Donnelly, of the 6th Regt. Commanding the 1st Battalion of that Corps.

At Mhow on the 28th of May the Infant Daughter of Captain Simpson aged 4 Months.

At Surat on the morning of the 12th Instant, Lt. Rob. Paterson of the 2d Battn. 3d Regt. Bombay Native Infantry; whose remains were buried with all due Military Honors, and were attended to the grave, by most of the Society of the station.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.—On the 19th August Mr. Anthony Engels, to Rozina Lewis de Souza, relict of the late Mr. John Lewis de Souza.

BIRTH.—At New Town Cuddalore, on the 12th August Mrs. de Vaz, of a Son.

DEATHS.—On the 1st July last at Kaludghee, Lieutenant Dupre Brabazon, of the 13th R. N. I. attached to the 2d Battalion Pioneers, the son of Wallop Brabazon, Esq. of the Country Louth Ireland.

At Pondicherry, on the 10th August Alfred, the Son of F. Vally Esq.

On the 11th August in the thirty-fifth year of his age, Mr. Charles Battle, of the Firm of Battle and Co. deeply lamented by a numerious circle of friends.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—On the 27th July, Mr. Charles Grillard, to Miss Ann Maria Cornelius.

On the 31st July, Mr. Charles Crichton, to Miss Elizabeth Bennett.

On the 30th July, Mr. Henry Smith Ham, to Miss Elizabeth Myer.

On the 2d August, Charles MacSween, Esq. to Miss C. S. Margaret MacLeod.

BIRTHS.—At Chowringhee, on the 27th July, the Lady of Captain William Cunningham of a Son.

On the 27th July Mrs. M. Portner, of a Daughter.

At Cawnpore, on the 17th July the Lady of Major Ferris, Ordnance Commissariat, of a Son.

At Meerut on the 17th July the Lady of Lieut. Richard Stack, H. M. 14th Foot of a Son.

On the 2d Aug. Mrs. J. J. L. Hoff, of a Daughter.

On the 28th July, Mrs. J. Grieff, of a Daughter.

On the 3d August, the Lady of William Ainslie, Esq. of a Son.

At Chinsurah, on the 31st July the Lady of R. T. W. Betts, Esq. of Baunsbareach in Rajeshye, of a Daughter.

At Luckuow, on the 23d July the Lady of Major F. V. Raper, of a Son and Heir.

DEATHS.—On the 31st July Mrs. Elizabeth Child, of the late Charles Child, Esq. aged 62 years widow and 8 months.

On the 26th July, on board the Earl of Balcarras, at the New Anchorage, Emelia, Wife of Edward Maxwell, Esq. Judge and Magistrate of Dinagepore.

At Nagpore, on the 15th July Lucy Maria, the infant Daughter and only child of Lieutenant P. L. Dore, H. M's 24th Foot.

At Jubbulpoor, on the 6th of May, Sergeant Major Carpenter, 1st | 4th N. I. aged 35 years, a most worthy man, and eminently distinguished as a Soldier.

At Rangoon, on the 19th of June, Captain Thomas Taylor, of the Country Service, aged 32 years and 6 months.

PINANG.

DEATHS.—On the 1st June, Mrs. Ince, the Lady of the Reverend J. Ince, Missionary, at this Settlement.

On the 23d of May, drowned in crossing the bar at Acheen, Captain George Haines Trill, of the Brig Sarah, of this Port, most deeply and deservedly regretted.

Captain Trill was unfortunately upset in the Surf at the entrance of the River in going on shore, the four men who were in the Boat as well as the Boat were saved, Captain Trill's body was not found for some hours, but when picked up, his lower jaw as well as one arm were found broken; from which it is most likely that in his endeavour to support and save himself by the Boat she must have turned over and struck him severely.

Madras Intelligence.

Rates of Exchange and Price of Company's Paper.

Wednesday, August 14, 1822.

On England—at 30 days' sight 1s. 10d. per Madras Rupee.
at 90 days' sight 1s. 10¼d. per do.
at 6 months' sight 1s. 11d. per do. } nominal.
On Bengal—at 30 days' sight 92 to 95 Sicca Rs. per 100 Madras Rupees.
Company's Paper—Remittable 14 per cent. prem.
Unremittable 12½ ,, ,,

APPOINTMENT.

Mr. J. G. Turnbull to officiate as Accountant General.

The Persian Prince His Highness Furteh Oolla Khan, landed from the Ship Volunter on Thursday last. The Prince we learn is proceeding on a Mission to Calcutta from the Court of the Shah of Persia.

On Sunday last, His Highness Futteh Oollia Khan paid a visit of ceremony to His Excellency Sir Alexander Campbell, and was received with every suitable honor.

His Excellency Sir Alexander Campbell, returned His Highness The Prince's visit on Tuesday.

The Prince was expected to embark yesterday evening on the Volunteer for Bengal.

Letters from the Camp of The Honorable The Governor, dated the 1st instant from Oomogaum, state, they were to be at Itchapoor on the 3d—and it was expected the route thence would be to the Southward. The weather had been pleasant since they quitted the Hills, where much rain had fallen.

"Supreme Court.—The third Term concluded on Wednesday last after the disposal of the whole of the causes in the Paper. A considerable arrear of business however necessarily lies over in consequence of recent changes and fatalities amongst the Gentlemen of the long robe—The next Ships will probably supply all vacancies."

The Florentia which sailed from Madras on the 17th of March, arrived at Port Louis all well about the middle of May. The following is an extract of a letter from on board that vessel, dated 27th of that month.

"We are all well, and as comfortable as can be wished as was the Madras, Albion, Barrossa and Britannia, when we last saw them. Every thing is extremly dull at that Island, and I am not aware of any thing that would answer in the way of speculation here."

Passengers by the Windsor Castle, which arrived on Tuesday—Mrs. Dunkin, Colonel Dunkin, H. M. 34th Regt.; Mr. Robinele.

By the Globe: Mr. and Miss King for Madras—and Mr. Young for Calcutta.

By the Ship Francis Warden: Lieutenant Doveton—two Parsees.

Govt. Gazt. August 15th 1822.

His Excellency Rear Admiral The Honorable Sir Henry Blackwood Bart. and K. C. B. embarked yesterday afternoon on the Glasgow Frigate for Trincomalie. His Excellency Sir Alexander Campbell, attended by the Staff and many of the principal Gentlemen of the Presidency, accompanied The Admiral to the Beach—on this occasion a detachment of the Troops at the Presidency was drawn out, and formed a street, through which Sir Henry Blackwood passed to the Beach—the embarkation of His Excellency was announced by a salute of 15 guns from the Fort Battery. The Admiral embarks at Trincomalie for England on the Leander. George Garrow, Esq. late Accountant General at this Presidency embarked at the same time on the Glasgow, and proceeds to England on the Flag Ship, which is expected to sail about the 18th instant.

ARRIVALS AT THE PRESIDENCY.—Major Collette, 7th Lt. Cav.; Captain C. Bowen, 2d Bat. 22d N. I.; Lieut. Brunton, 4th Lt. Cav.

Calcutta Intelligence.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVT. SECURITIES.

Remittable,	17	8	a	17	12
Non-Remittable,	9	8	a	9	12

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills	6	per Cent.
Ditto on Government Bills of Exchange	5	——
Interest on Loans on Deposit	5	——
Half yearly dividend in 1st instant.	7	5 7

BANK SHARES—Premium 35 a 37 per Cent.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Buy.	Calcutta.	Sell
s d	s d	s d
2 1 a 2 2	On London 6 Months' sight.	
	per Sicca Rupee	2 2 a 2 2½
	Bombay 30 Days' sight, per 100 Bombay Rupees	92
	Madras ditto, 96 a 98 Sicca Rupees per 100 Madras Rupees.	
	Bills on Court of Directors, 12 Months' sight, 14 a 15 per Cent.	
	Ditto ditto, 18 ditto, 13 0 a 14 8 per Cent.	

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars, Sa. Rs.	205 0	a	206 0	per 100
Dubloons,	31 0	a	31 8	each
Joes, or Pezas,	17 8	a	17 12	,,
Dutch Ducats,	4 4	a	4 12	,,
Louis D'ors,	8 4	a	8 8	,,
Silver 5 Franc pieces,	191 4	a	191 8	per 100
Star Pagodas,	3 6½	a	3 7 6	each
Sovereigns,	10 0	a	10 8	
Bank of England Notes,	9 0	a	10 0	

STATE OF AFFAIRS ON THE ASSAM FRONTIER.

The following is an Extract from a letter under date the 20th ultimo, from our Correspondent in the District of Rungpore.

"The adjacent Lands are still completely inundated, and no amelioration has taken place in our Commercial prospects since the date of my last communication. But the aspect of Political affairs in this quarter has changed considerably for the better; and the apprehensions we at one time entertained of being honoured with a visit from the Birman Army, which lately subjugated Assam, have been almost wholly dispelled. The Birmans however, are still upon our Frontiers in great force; and depredations have been committed in many of our villages by straggling Parties of Birmans, who in some instances, carried

off Persons as well as Property. The moment Menghee Maha Theluah, the Commander in Chief of the Birman Forces in Assam was apprized of these occurrences, he directed not only the immediate release of the captives and restitution of the Property carried off, but also the infliction of a severe punishment upon the Plunderers. This combined with other acts of a pacific nature, evinces so clearly his anxiety to avoid hostilities with the British Government, that unless the Assamese who have sought refuge in our Territories, are allowed to concert Plans for expelling the Birmans from Assam, there is no likelihood of our experiencing immediate annoyance from the latter.

I have just been informed, that orders have been issued for Detachments of our Sepoys to march to the places where the diff rent parties of the fugitives have assembled, and to deprive them of any warlike stores they may have brought from Assam, or collected since with the view of recommencing hostilities against the Birmans and driving them out of Assam. If this be true and I have no reason to doubt its being so, neither the Birmans nor the Assamese will have any just ground of complaint against the British Government.

Menghee Maha Theluah has been proclaimed Raja of Assam, and since his accession to regal Power has been almost wholly occupied in securing the stability of his Throne, which he seems anxious to place upon the best possible foundation,—the affection of his subjects."

Beng. Hurk. Aug. 2, 1822

NATIVE NEWS.

Miracles.—Ramanund Odhicaury of Sadook on the borders of Zillah Furreedpoor, has an old Biggro (or image of a god) at his house, who has wrought many a miracle. Before the temple of the deity he had planted a madhubuleta tree; and this had not yet arrived at maturity. One day the younger son of the Odhicaury, not older than seven years of age, by degrees cut over the trunk of the tree with an iron instrument. When this was discovered, the people who were there reprimanded the child. He afraid of being chastised by his father, began to cry, and having joined together the two separated pieces of the trunk, he plastered it over with mud. The next morning in consequence of this simple contrivance the tree was found alive.

From that day the young Brahman does not eat the leavings of any person. He feeds upon Hobisby, and though he has not yet been desired by a spiritual master to follow any particular god or goddess, he bathes every day early in the morning and then delivers up his prayers for three whole hours together, with his face turned towards the sun.

Several blind men and those affected with other complaints, have by his kindness been cured of their diseases. He is became like the renowned late Horee Thakoor of Nolia, but his fame has not yet been far extended.

We received this intelligence from the very place, and have given publicity to it. The wise will consider the subject well!

Shom, Chund.

Beng. Hurk. Aug. 3, 1822.

We have heard also, that instead of Lord Hastings going to Vienna, as was mentioned among the probable arrangements on his return home, there is reason to believe that the more distinguished and more agreeable post of Ambassador to the Court of France will be reserved for the Noble Marquis, an Embassy the first in rank and importance, as well as the most splendid and attractive that the English Government supports at any foreign Court.

MILITARY DISCUSSIONS.

To the Editor of the Journal

SIR,

I cannot suppose that the late General Order meant to prevent discussions of any kind on Military Subjects, or to restrict Officers from endeavouring to acquire a distinct knowledge of their duty: although it might be intended to suppress the practice of complaining through an improper channel. Considering it in this light, therefore, I shall from time to time put a few questions through the medium of your Journal, which, if answered, will tend to define the Authority of a Commanding Officer: the species of respect due unto him, and the duties he has to perform. In short, the reciprocal duties of the Commander and Commanded towards each other, a point that seems at present so vague and indistinct, that it gives rise to trouble and vexation to all parties. I have made known my intention; but as I am exceedingly fond of a whole skin, the first question I shall put is "Will all this be lawful?

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

ÆGIS.

NOTE OF THE EDITOR.

We find it very difficult to answer the Question here proposed. The General Order appears to us to prohibit only the discussion of Military Grievances, or any points of Discipline, &c. which can only be settled by a reference to the proper Authoritie; and regarding the prohibition as confined to these points, we have always considered the utility of the Press, was scarcely at all touched by the Order in the Question. That discussions on Military Subjects generally are permitted, and were never intended to be discouraged, we have a sufficient proof in the existence of a purely Military Publication just issued from the Press, in which Military discussions are very very freely indulged. The title of this publication is, "The British Indian Military Repository," its Editor Capt. Samuel Parlby of the Bengal Artillery, Model Master at Dum Dum. It is printed at the Church Mission Press, dedicated to the Officers of the British Indian Army, and numbers among its Subscribers, Members of the Supreme Council, Secretaries to Government, and General Officers of the highest rank and standing in the Service.

A Publication of this nature, so surrounded with all that belongs to Authority, could not possibly enter on subjects prohibited by a General Order of the Commander in Chief, because its Editor and nearly all its supporters are under the immediate controul of Martial Law, and would of course be most cautious to abstain from all that could be interpreted as infringing it. We may therefore safely take this Publication for our guide, and finding among its many purely Military Articles that it has one in the First Number, "On the modes of conducting a Military Court of Enquiry,"—and in the Second Number, printed since the General Order alluded to, an Article entitled—"Remarks on the Native Invalid Establishment, and on the formation of the Committees for Invaliding the Native Soldiers of the Bengal Presidency; by an Adjutant of the Bengal Native Infantry;" we cannot suppose it possible, that we should not be allowed exactly the same privilege as this Publication, which, like our own, goes all over India, for we find it has circulation among the Military in all quarters and in all ranks, from the Generals of Division down to "the last imported Cadet."

Our Correspondent Ægis, and all others indeed, may therefore rest satisfied, we think, that, provided they do not complain of Military Grievances, or seek redress for supposed or real injuries arising out of Discipline, &c. through the Press instead of applying to the proper Authorities, they may consider themselves at full liberty to treat on any general question, although it may relate to Military Affairs. It will of course behove them to see that the spirit as well as the letter of the Commander in Chief's Order is not infringed; by avoiding every thing that is personal or irritating, giving their opinions and conducting their discussions with the firmness and temper that becomes them as men, but at the same time with the delicacy and respect that becomes them as Gentlemen and Soldiers.

[*Cal. Jour. Augt.* 2

Penang Intelligence.

JUNE 15th 1822.

The Portuguese Ship Castro, from Bombay, passed the Island on Wednesday morning.

Accounts have been received by the Brig Sinkell, from Acheen the 10th Instant, which anchored in the harbour on Thursday evening, of the loss of a large Ship on the West Coast of Sumatra.

The Anne, Captain Gibson, left the harbour on Wednesday morning for the Eastward.

JUNE 17th 1822.

Yesterday evening anchored in the harbour the Ship Samarang, Captain J. Gover, from Bombay the 28th Ultimo; and the Ship Flora, Captain W. Sherriff, from Madras the 7th Instant.

Passengers per Flora:—George Leyburn, Esq. Lieutenant O'Halloran, Lieutenant Anderson, and the Reverend Mr. Colly.

JUNE 19th 1822.

The arriv fr the Brig Covelong, Captain R. Codling, season Burong the 12th Instant, has put us in possession of intelligence from the Island of Sumaoa. The Ship reported in our last to have been lost on the West Coast, proves to be the Indian Trader, Captain Ford. She had taken in a Cargo at Trumore, on account of the Honorable Company and was ready to proceed to Tappanooly, when she was blown from her Anchors by a heavy gale of wind, notwithstanding every effort that had been made for the preservation of the Ship. Captain Ford had not his wife and child on board, as had been reported, and we are happy to add no lives have been lost. The Hero of Malown, Captain Neish, was at Trumore and took on board as much of the Pepper as could be saved.

The Sunbury, Captain Scarborough, and George Cruttenden, Captain Bowman, were also on the West Coast.

The Indiana, Captain Pearl, passed Acheen Roads on the 21st Ultimo for the same place.

The Betel-Nut Fleet at Burong consisted of the Ships Cornwallis, (deeply laden and expected to sail immediately for China,) Gloucester and Minto; Brigs Sarah, Calantan, and Sky-Lark; and at Junka, Ship Fattalwahab, Brigs Pallas and Hastings.

JUNE 22d 1822.

On Tuesday morning anchored in the harbour the Ship Valetta, Captain A. B. Fraser, from Calcutta the 22d May. The Vessel is is bound to the Mauritius and has put into this Port from stress of weather.

Passengers.—Per Ship Valetta,—Mr. Garrignze, Mr. Clarkson, Mr. M'Clean, Master W. Walker.

Same day came to an anchor the H. C. C. Prince of Wales, Lieutenant Collinson, Commander, from Bombay the 25th May. We have not received any accession of news from that Presidency.

The Brig Sarah, also entered the harbour on Thursday morning.

Yesterday morning arrived the Arab Ship Fatal Rahman, from Batavia the 20th May and last from Malacca the 11th Instant.

Yesterday evening at a late hour anchored in the offing the Ship Windsor Castle, Simon Lee, Esq. Commander, from Calcutta the 20th of May, and the Pilot the 6th of June.

Passengers:—Miss Bannerman, Miss Harriagton, T. T. Harrington, Esq. Captain Mulgan, and 2 European Servants; a detachment of Recruits and followers for the Local Corps.

We understand the Windsor Castle, does not, as had been reported, proceed to Madras: but is bound to Malacca, Singapore and Eastward.

The Samarang, Captain Gover, proceeded on her voyage to China on Wednesday evening.

The Edmonstone, Captain Brewer, and Flora, Captain Sheriff, sailed on the following day; the former for Bombay and the latter for the Pedier Coast.

JUNE 26th 1822.

The Ship Mentor, Captain H. Williamson, from Bencoolen the 30th of March, anchored in the harbour on Saturday last.

The Brigs Covelong and Esperança, left the harbour on Saturday morning, the former for Pedier and the latter for Macao; and on Monday the Ship Rey de Rei Unido, sailed also for Macao.

JULY 6th 1822.

A MOST MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.

Perhaps never was the hand of Heaven more conspicuous than in the following narration. The Ship Valletta, Captain A. B. Fraser, on her passage from Calcutta to this place, where she was obliged to bear up in distress, on the morning of June 4th, picked up a man at Sea, who had been struggling in the waves for upwards of thirteen hours. As the subject, more especially to the seafaring part of the community, is of the most interesting nature, we shall give it nearly in the words of the gentleman, who has so kindly favored us with this intelligence;

About 6 P. M., it then being Mr. Dickens' watch, the Second Officer of the Ship, at that time a very heavy sea running, the Ship under double Reefed Topsails and foresail, Mizen-topsail handed the Top-Gallant-Yards upon deck and the Vessel labouring heavy, thought he heard the cries of a man at some short distance from the Ship; on looking to the spot plainly perceived something floating in the water which by the assistance of a good glass, found it was a man swimming towards the Ship, who occasionally held up his hand as a signal of distress, gave the alarm instantly, on which we wore Ship and stood towards him, lowered the Gig down and sent her in charge of Mr. Dickens and four other volunteers to the assistance of the drowning wretch. Providence favored this little band of volunteers, who although in a leaky crazy boat, succeeded in saving him. At 7. 30' A. M., to the satisfaction of all on board, the Gig came alongside with the Man, who proved to be a Lascar belonging to the Ship Arraan, apt. Daniels from Rangoon bound to Madras. From the heavy rolling of the Ship the Gig was nearly stove to pieces in hoisting her up, she however had done her duty, for she had saved a fellow creature. The poor fellow was so completely exhausted, that, the moment he came on board, he fell fast asleep; on his recovery we were of course anxious to hear his accoount: he informed us that the evening before, about 6, he was forward in the head, a heavy sea which broke over her washed him from his hold, it was then blowing hard, and he imagined that was the reason they could not lower a boat for him, at the same time a heavy squall was brewing, which by the time it became more moderate, was so very dark, that he could not see the Ship or any thing else, during the night there were nothing else, but incessant squalls with heavy rain, every one of which broke over him; in the hope, however of the Ship staying by him, encouraged him to keep up his spirit till day light, when on seeing us and thinking we were his own Ship, made him exert himself, tho' nearly going down; at the time of our wearing round towards him, he imagined we were going to leave him to his fate, on which he began to droop and burst into tears, now giving up every hope of being saved—by this time the Ship had wore round and stood towards him, on seeing this his spirits began again to revive, and much more so, when on the top of a heavy sea, he perceived our boat pulling towards him. He informed us that at the time we picked him up, he could not have stood out half an hour longer. On the 6th June, we fell in with and spoke the Arraan, informing them of the circumstance; a boat was now sent for him, and this poor wretch once more restored to his Ship, Ship-mates and friends, by one of those remarkable events, which plainly shows us that man should never despair, as the hand of Providence is at all times ready to save us.

English Extracts.

THE COURIER.

APRIL 16, 1822.

At Ruthin Assizes, a man of the name of Connor, an Irishman, was convicted of robbery near Wrexham, attended with so many circumstances of aggravation as to exclude him from any hope of mercy, and he was accordingly left for execution on Monday the 15th instant. When the laws of his country had thus consigned this unhappy culprit to his fate, and expiated on this side the grave at least, the crime which he had committed, it was a singular proof of inhumanity, to find one of his prosecutors solicit the duty of being his executioner, on cheaper terms than it could be performed by any other Ketch; for this was literally the proposal made to the Sheriff by this relentless ruffian. It was, however, rejected with indignation; the former feeling that the least of his duties was to embitter the last moments of the unhappy wretch, by the presence of one whom he had so deeply injured, and whose own disposition seemed to partake so much of that depravity, of which he was the victim, as to fit him but too well for the office he was so anxious to undertake.—*Macclesfield Courier.*

The following are extracts:—

"PARIS, APRIL 13.

"The two Ministers of Russia who are at Vienna, see the Ministers of the Emperor of Austria very frequently, and the intimacy between the two Courts appears to increase since the resolution of the Divan was known.—*Idem.*

"It is asserted that M. Zea, Envoy of the Republic of Columbia, has delivered, in the name of his Government, to the French Ministry, and to all the foreign Ambassadors, a Note by which he formally claims the recognition of the new Republic, and demands a categorical answer, to which the commercial relations between Columbia and the divers European Continental Powers will be made subordinate.—*Idem.*

"A private letter from Bucharest, of the 12th of March, says:—'We are still in a most dreadful situation; Jassy has just become the prey of the flames; the same deplorable fate is perhaps reserved for us. Not a day passes but what is marked by murders and partial fires: the day before yesterday a whole family was massacred in the suburbs, and after the Turks had plundered the house, they set it on fire. In a tumult a Turkish Spahi lost his life. This death has been cruelly avenged on innocent Christians, of whom several have been killed and many mutilated. The shops are still open in consequence of the strict orders of the Pacha, but there are few goods in them, and commence is abso-

(*Continued in the Supplement.*)

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER

SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1822.

(Continued from the last Page of Paper.)

lutely reduced to nothing; for who would speculate, when nobody can be sure of being alive the next day?'—*Courier Français.*

AIX LA CHAPELLE, APRIL 6.

(EXTRACT OF A PRIVATE LETTER.)

"The Secretary of a distinguished Personage, who was formerly an eminent functionary, has been arrested at Berlin. It is said that he is suspected of belonging to a secret association.

"MADRID, APRIL 5.

"The last letters received here from Lisbon, state that Brazil has declared itself independent, and has proclaimed the Prince Royal, who governed in the name of Portugal.

Marriage in High Life.—Yesterday, the 18th, at Richmond, by the Lord Bishop of Exeter, the Hon. Pownall Bastard Pellew, M. P., eldest son of Lord Viscount Exmouth, a Captain in the Royal Navy, to Miss Georgiana Janet Dick, eldest daughter of M. Dick, Esq. of Richmond, and of Pitcarrow-house, Angusshire, N. B., formerly Member in Council, and President of the Board of Trade, at Madras.

The Achilles of Phidias, purposed to be erected, by the Ladies of England, in compliment to the Duke of Wellington.—This colossal bronze statue, to receive which preparations are now making in Hyde-park, is cast from a mould made upon the sublime marble, generally attributed to the hand of Phidias, and which, since the papacy of Sixtus V., has adorned the Quirinial Hill, at Rome. The horse which accompanies the original has been omitted, strong doubts being entertained, whether it has not been an adjectment of a later age; for, although of considerable merit, its forms are not in unison with the grandeur of construction and heroic character of the man. The purpose for which this astonishing work was originally designed has never been satisfactorily ascertained; the most enlightened antiquaries of the present age imagine it to have been erected in honour of Achilles, and Mr. Westmacott, adopting that opinion, has armed him with a parazonium (a short sword) and shield. Great care and labour have been bestowed in restoring the surface of the work, which in the original has suffered greatly from its exposed situation, and the success which has attended the execution of this extraordinary enterprize, has happily achieved the preservation of the sublimest effort of human genius in art. The material employed in this stupendous work has chiefly been supplied from the cannon taken in the victories of the illustrious Duke, in compliment to whom the statue is dedicated. It is the largest cast ever undertaken in this country, or, indeed, we believe, since the restoration of the art of casting in brass by Zenodius, now eighteen centuries since, the statue itself being 20 feet in height, and its weight nearly 36 tons. It will require no inconsiderable share of ingenuity to convey this ponderous statue from the artists' foundry in Pimlico to its pedastal of granite in Hyde Park, where its erection is expected to take place in the course of five weeks.

APRIL 19.

We are sorry to learn that the practice of destroying farming stock by wilful fire raising, which prevails in some parts of England, is said to have manifested itself in the neighbouring county of Haddington. The better education of the Scottish peasantry, we would fondly hope, would secure us against outrages of this description.—*Edinburgh Evening Courant, April* 15.

PORTUGAL.

A Lisbon packet arrived yesterday, which left the Tagus on the 31st ult. The letters from that capital state, that the privateer captured by the Perola was the Heroine, of 26 guns. She is supposed to be a pirate, is commanded by an American, and it is well known that she has captured many Portuguese vessels. Many of the Deputies in the Cortes are giving up their allowances in behalf of the Treasury. The body of the late Queen was, on the 18th ult. conveyed from the Convent of S. Jose Riba de Mar, where it had been deposited on arriving from the Brazils, to the Convent of La Estrelha, with great pomp and ceremony. The protest of the province of St. Paul's had, by the Cortes, been referred to the Special Committee, whose report on the state of affairs in the Brazils had been read in the Congress on the 19th, when on that and the following days, an animated discussion took place on this subject, as well as the conduct of the Junta of St. Paul's; but no determination was adopted by the House. It seemed to be the impression of the Cortes, that they had better wait for further arrivals and more information from the Brazils. In the course of the debate on the Brazil question in the sitting of the 22d, Seignior Fernandez Thomas made use of the following words:—"Either the Brazils are really willing to remain united to Portugal, or not—if they are, they ought to obey the laws made by the Cortes; if they do not wish to obey, and if it is true that the Brazilians wish to separate from Portugal, I loudly declare that my opinion is, that they separate."

APRIL 22.

CORK ASSIZES—(MONDAY LAST.)
MRS. STANLEY, THE MURDERESS OF HER HUSBAND
(FROM THE CORK SOUTHERN REPORTER.)

Soon after the sitting of the Court this morning, this woman was brought to the bar, for the purpose of being discharged, as publicly as possible, in order, as Baron Pennefather stated, that every person may see her. Her appearance, since her trial, was in no degree altered, save that agitation had given way to confidence, which had no blush of shame or trace of remorse mingled with it. Her dress was the same in character as on the day she escaped conviction from a defection of legal evidence, but she was more carefully attired in the expectancy of her approaching liberation. She came forward to the front of the bar, with a large hood over her face, but it was ordered to be with-drawn by the Baron, and she was exhibitted to the gaze of those assembled, who looked upon her with those feelings which the recollection of what was disclosed on the trial, and by her wretched but less guilty associate in crime, at the foot of the gallows, and at the moment of death, excited. The usual proclamation having been made, inviting any one who had any charge to prefer against Mary Stanley, and no one appearing, the Baron ordered that she be detained in the dock till the rising of the Court, and then, if no person came forward in the meantime, that she be discharged. At that time, however, the crowd in waiting to obtain a view of her was so great that she became probably alarmed, and preferred returning to the gaol in the guard, with the prisoners.

SENTENCE OF DEATH PASSED ON MR. ROGER HEFFERNAN.

SATURDAY APRIL 13.

This day Sergeant Lefroy proceeded to the City Court, and about half-past two o'clock, Roger Heffernan, who was tried and convicted at the late Special Commission, for selling ammunition, &c., for the use of the Whiteboys, and whose case, as our readers may recollect, had been then reserved for the opinion of the twelve Judges who have since decided that it came within the provisions of the Act (the 27th of George III.) under which he was tried, was put to the bar, to receive the sentence of the law, when Sergeant Lefroy said, it now became his painful duty to announce to the prisoner at the bar the decision to which the Judges had come respecting him. Of the fact of the crime for which he had been tried and found guilty by twelve of his fellow-citizens, there remained not the smallest doubt whatever; but owing to the mild humanity of those laws which he had wickedly endeavoured to overturn and destroy, as there existed some doubt whether his case strictly came within the provisions of the Act of Parliament, sentence had not been passed upon him, until the opinion of the twelve Judges should be taken upon the law of the case; the Judges since unanimously decided, that the facts which were proved against him expressly came within the meaning and provisions of the Act, and it only remained for him (Sergeant Lefroy) to pronounce the awful sentence of the law. This duty, at all times painful, was particularly so in the present instance, when he considered the situation in life of the prisoner at the bar, who could not urge, as any extenuation of his offence, that it had been committed hastily, and without that degree of deliberation which so materially aggravates every species of crime. His advanced time of life, too, added to the enormity of his guilt: that guilt was of a most heinous nature, for he had connected himself with those lawless disturbers of the peace and security of the country, and hesitated not to supply them with powder and ammunition, for the purpose of attacking the peaceable and loyal subjects of his Majesty. It was unnecessary for him to dwell upon the enormity of this offence, or to point out the folly and delusion of those who could countenance or assist such a mad or wicked undertaking; the prisoner at the bar stood in a most awful situation; he was about to undergo no less a change than that of passing from time to eternity; and he trusted that he would employ the short time he had yet to live in preparing for this great change, and in meditating upon his past offences. The Learned Sergeant then, in a very feeling and impressive manner, proceeded to pass sentence of Death on the unhappy prisoner at the bar, in the usual manner; no day, however, was named for the execution.

We have received New York Papers to the 26th ultimo. They contain the Report of the Committee of Foreign Affairs, to the House of Representatives, on the Message of the President, recommending the recognition of the Independence of the Spanish Colonies. As may be supposed, the Committee entirely concur with the President, and declare, unanimously, that it is "just and expedient to acknowledge the Independenue of the several nations of Spanish America, without any reference to the diversity in the forms of their Governments." They then recommended that a sum not exceeding 100,000 dollars should be placed at the disposal of the President, for the purpose of carring this measure into effect.

The Spanish Minister at Washington has protested officially against the proposed recognition of the Independence of the South American Republics,

(EXTRACT OF A PRIVATE LETTER.)

"It is affirmed that the Danish Government has been necessitated to give farther contradiction to the reports which have been circulated respecting negociations said to have been opened with England for an exchange of territory. These reports have excited, a disagreeable sensation throughout Denmark, and especially at Copenhagen, where the inhabitants appear to have a great antipathy to the English. It is even said, that individuals of this nation, who reside in that capital, have been insulted in the streets by some of the lower orders."—*Journal de Paris,*

The Arctic Expedition.—On the 9th March last, at six o'clock, A. M., a countryman who was employed gathering seaweed on the Irish shore, in the parish of Clonmanny, county of Donegal, found a bottle which had been thown out by his Majesty ship Fury, Captain Parry, in lat. 62. 8. N. long. 62. 27. W. The countryman, anxious to ascertain the contents of the bottle, conceiving it contained something which might be valuable to him, instantly broke it, and found a paper, on which was inserted the following, in seven different languages:—

"His Majesty's ship Fury.

"Set off July, 1821, lat. 62. 8. N. long. 62. 27. W. At one, P. M., moderate breezes from the northward, dull misty weather. Hecla in company,

"W. PARRY, Commander."

The paper he gave to Mr. Chichester, who immediately transmitted it to the Admiralty.

The shore where the bottle was found is in lat. 55. 15. N. long. 7. 28. W.

APRIL 24.

The Paris Papers of Sunday have arrived. We are weary, and we are sure our readers must be so too, of the daily repetition that they contain nothing—absolutely nothing, with respect to the Proteus-like question of war or peace, between Russia and Turkey, that deserves the slightest consideration. In truth, each paper seems to have the peculiar faculty of obtaining from Constantinople, Odessa, Vienna, St. Petersburgh, Berlin, Frankfort, &c. just that sort of intelligence which corresponds with its particular sentiments upon this subject, and in perusing them, we pass through all the gradations of authentic news, from certain hostilities, to equally certain pacific arrangements. We must leave these varying and conflicting rumours to produce whatever influence they may, for it is fighting with shadows to engage with them. Upon one point only we feel warranted to insist, that the preservation of peace is the anxious desire of all those Powers who are acting as mediators, and no less so, of Russia herself. Whether the event will accomplish this desire, it would be premature to argue; but they who are best acquainted with the character of the Turkish Government, will not be surprised to find, that should hostilities appear inevitable, it will accept, from fear, what it may have previously refused, from pride.

The French Chamber of Deputies, having gone through the public business, have temporarily adjourned, and will only meet again to hear the Royal speech, upon terminating the session. Private letters from Paris state, that Saturday last was the day appointed for the prorogation.

The following are extracts:—

"PARIS, APRIL 21.

"M. de Serre has left Paris for his estate in the Department de la Moselle. His Excellency will not proceed to Naples until after the ensuing elections.

"The Prince and Princess of Denmark, it is expected, will leave Paris at the commencement of next month, to return to Copenhagen by way of England. Public rumour says that political motives have accelerated their departure.

"The departure of M. de Tatischeff, from Vienna, appears no longer doubtful; the official announcement of it is momentarily expected. Some journals are labouring to delude the public, respecting this resolution of the Russian Diplomatist; according to them, it has no relation whatever to the affairs of the East; but for what object was M. de Tatischeff sent to Vienna? For what motive did this Minister declare that his stay in Austria was limited to the interval which was rigorously necessary to receive the answer of the Porte? The rejection of the *ultimatum* sufficiently explains his departure, and every movement of the army gives additional evidence of the correctness of this explanation. We do not know whether high policy has a real interest in keeping Europe in error respecting the issue of these negociations; but of one thing we are persuaded, which is, that the principal stock-jobbers, having a portion of their fortunes compromised, employ every meaus to disguise the truth, in order to redeem a catastrophe, at the expense of credulous speculators and fair-dealing capitalists.—*Courier Francaise.*

From a Correspondent.—Captain Thomas Manby, who was presented to his Majesty at the last Levee, is now preparing for publication a new Chart of the South Seas, a work which will prove, that the innumerable islands in the Pacific Ocean are all peopled from the same stock; and that the same hieroglyphical characters are known from one extreme of that sea to the other. Whilst Captain M. was at Otaheite, the King and Queen of the Island invested him with the highest honors they could bestow, the insignia being tatooed on him, consisting of a circle or garter below the knee of the left leg, with a star, nearly resembling a Maltese cross. These, with many other devices, neatly tatooed, related a remarkable adventure. On Capt. Manby's visiting the Sandwich Islands, near three thousand miles distant, every hieroglyphical character tatooed on him was deciphered most accurately, by an old priest belonging to King Iomahamaha, at Owy-hee, who related every circumstance with wonderful exactness, which greatly amused the King, and all his family, who made the Captain many valuable presents, and shewed him the most marked attention whilst he remained at the Island. At the other islands the same translation was always given, and created the greatest mirth, wherever the story was read; and, such was the amusement it afforded, that the Islanders

after watched for the Captain bathing, which produced some ludicrous events.

SOUTH AMERICAN TRADE.

A high respectable Meeting of Merchants, Ship-owners, and Manufacturers, was yesterday held in the City, we understand, to take into consideration the means of establishing a beneficial intercourse between the United Kingdom and Countries in South America, which were formerly under the dominion of Spain. Certain resolutions were unanimously entered into, expressive of the opinion of the Meeting, that the peculias nature of the wants and production of the countries in question must, in their present independent situation, open a vast field for commercial enterprize of the most valuable description, provided this country should meet in a corresponding way, the desire, so earnestly and sincerely manifested on the other side, for a mutually beneficial intercourse—that it is expedient to effect a removal of all impediments to this desirable state of things, it appearing, by the declaration of Mr. Zea, the Envoy from the Columbian States, to be the determination of those Governments to admit into their ports the ships and merchandize only of those nations who recognize and admit the flags and products of their respective countries—that proceedings are now pending in the Legislature of the United States, which will entitle the vessels of that country to decided advantages, little short of a monopoly of the trade, until this and other countries, by similar measures shall become entitled to share in it, and that a memorial be presented to the Lords of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, respectfully urging the importance of the immediate consideration of the means of establishing a commercial intercourse between this kingdom and the countries of the said governments in South America. A memorial was then agreed to, embodying the substance of the resolutions, and submitting to the consideration of their Lordships, whether, in perfect consistency with the spirit of the Navigation Laws, the latter of them may not be so far relaxed, as to admit vessels belonging to the several newly established countries in South America, to trade, as such, at the several ports of this kingdom, in the same manner as the United States and Brazil.

APRIL 27, 1322

Lord Byron.—We copy the following paragraph from a Paris Paper, without the means of giving any opinion upon its truth or falsehood:—"A letter from Italy gives the following details:—'Lord Byron inhabited for some time past a country-house in the environs of Pavia, where he employed himself, it is said, in writing memoirs himself. A superior Officer called upon him a few days since. A very lively altercation, of which the subject is unknown, soon took place between this Officer and the English poet. The menaces of the Officer became so violent, that the servant of Lord Byron ran to his master's assistance. A sort of struggle ensued, in which the Officer received from the servant a stooke of a poniard, of which he died on the spot. The servant instantly fled. Lord Byron remained in his house, and was taken into custody after a few hours. He is at this moment in one of the prisons of Pavia.'"—*Courier Francais.*

BELL'S WEEKLY MESSENGER.
MARCH 24, 1822.

HIGH COURT OF ADMIRALTY.

IMPORTANT TO SHIP-OWNEMS AND MARINERS.

JULIANA (*Ogilvie, Master*).—SEAMEN'S WAGES.

This was a case of considerable importance, which had been very ably argued on a former day by Dr. Lushington, on behalf of of William Latimore, a seaman, claiming wages for his service on board the above ship; and by Dr. Jenner, on behalf of Messrs Palmer, Wilson, and Co., the principal owners of the vessel.

A summary petition, claiming wages, had been given in, on the part of the seaman, and an allegation responsive thereto, on the part of the owners, and the argument took place on the objection to the admissibility of the owner's allegation.

The Court (Lord Stowell) having taken time to deliberate, now delivered its judgment to the following effect:—

This is a suit commenced by a mariner for wages, acquired on a very long and divided voyage, the particulars of which are set forth in a summary petition. It is alleged that this seaman, William Latimore, was hired in the month of August, 1820, to proceed, at certain wages therein specified on board the Juliana, from Portsmouth, designed on a voyage to New South Wales, Batavia, Bengal, and back to the Port of London. She accordingly sailed with a cargo of convicts to the river Derwent in New South Wales, arrived and landed them, there took on board live stock and salt provisions, and sailed from Port Jackson, where she delivered that cargo; and then sailed in ballast to Batavia, thence took a cargo of poultry, which she party delivered at Minto; thence proceeded to Sincapour, where she delivered the rest of her cargo, and took in sugar for England and various goods for Calcutta; at which place she discharged the latter goods, and took in other articles for England: that in the month of December last, she arrived in the Downs, where having struck on the Kentish Knock, she was wrecked, and every soul on board perished, except Latimore and one other mariner, who were picked up by a fishing boat. And it is alledged, that during the whole of these voyages, this seaman well and truly performed his duty. These circumstances are not denied on the part of the owners; but it is pleaded in the first article of their allegation, that all the mariners previously to the ship's setting sail from England, signed articles, in which it was, among other things, stipulated, that no seaman belonging to the said vessel, should demand, or be entitled to his wages, or any part thereof, until the arrival of the ship at her abovementioned port of discharge, (namely—London,) and her cargo delivered. It is, however, admitted by the owners, on their personal answers to the summary petition, that they had received nearly 3,000l. freight for the early parts of the voyage, and possibly more, as the accounts from India had not yet been transmitted. It is clear, also, that they might have received money from the insurers of freight, unless they had thought fit to stand their own insurers, as being more beneficial to themselves.

This, then is a divided voyage, in which cargoes were delivered at different ports and, consequently, by the General Law Maritime, freights were earned at these ports respectively. By the same general law wages were due to the seamen at the ports of unlivery

An important distinction between the owners and mariners is this that whatever bargain the owners may make with the freighters, they can insure their freight against all misadventures; it is not so by the law of France, which prohibits insurance of freights. By the law of England, an insurance on the freight is as little affected by the total loss of the ship, as the insurance on the ship herself. But the mariner is not permitted to insure his wages, by the policy of our law, in order that he may be stimulated to all possible exertion for the preservation of the ship, on which alone all his own interest are made to depend. The result is, that the mariner embarks upon terms of great comparative disadvantage. The owner contracts, with a certainly of receiving his freight at all hazards; if not from the hand of his freighter, from that of his insurer—and it is indifferent to him from which. But the mariner goes to sea upon a single security, that of the freight; his labours and his perils have nothing else to trust to for their compensation. Freight is the mother, and the only mother of wages; and if that is lost, every thing is lost; he has not a stepfather, if I may so say, in the character of an insurer, to supply the loss.

The policy of the general law has been anxious to uphold the title of the mariner to his lien upon the freight: whenever earned, that title of his becomes vested, though the time of payment may, from causes of necessity or convenience, be postponed. Where voyages are divided by various ports of delivery, the claim attaches at such ports, and the courts of maritime jurisdictiou have upheld their title against all attempts to invade or evade it. These attempts have usually appeared in the form of renunciations of this right, obtained from the mariners without any considerations advanced to them for such surrender. I am not aware that the Maritime Courts have ever given way to any such contrivances in any form, to deprive the mariner of that right which the general policy of the law had confered upon him. They have considered such renunciation as unreasonable and unjust, and therefore not entitled to be upheld by the authority of the law.

It is hardly necessary for me to quote cases in support of the position that the Admiralty Court does not uphold them. It is expressly stated by Mr. Holt, in his valuable work, as a point on which the Courts of Admiralty and Common Law are divided. I cannot say that I have been able to find the authority for this assertion. All Courts seem to me to uphold the right to wages as a general rule; I shall therefore content myself with referring to the reported case of Buck v. Rawlinsons, and the rather, because that case underwent the highest consideration, & the report of it seems to have been subject to some misapprehension. It is to be found in Brown's Report of Cases in Parliament, vol. ii. p. 137. A ship called the Royal James and Mary, was chartered by the East India Company for the East Indies and back; and it was agreed that the company were not to pay the owners any freight until return and delivery of the cargo in the port of London, except the imprest money, which was 2,000l. The captain hired the seamen, and, by direction of the owners, took bonds from those seamen not to demand any wages more than the imprest money until the ship's arrival in London. The ship proceeded to, and delivered part of her cargo at Fort St. George, she sailed with the residue for Bengal, but was lost going up that river. On the captain's return to England, a suit was commenced against him in the Admiralty Court by the seamen, for their wages on the outward voyage; and the owners having refused to defend him against this suit he exhibited his bill in Chancery against them & the seamen for an injunction & relief. An injunction was at first granted, but it was afterwards dissolved by Lord Chancellor Somers, his lordship declaring that he could not stop the seamen's preceding for their wages; & that if they recovered against the plaintiff, he had his remedy against his owners. Whatever Lord Somers, therefore, did, in granting the injunction, was undone by the dissolution; & I cannot but regard this as a strong intimation of his lordship's opinion, that the demand of the seamen had a sound foundation. It was a very strong opinion given obiter, and as such only I cite it. To proceed with the Report:—The suit in the Admiralty Court went on, the captain made the best defence he could against it, and particularly insisted on, and gave in evidence, the bonds which the seamen had entered into, not to demand any further wages until the ship's return to the the port of London. But that Court declared these bonds to be unjust, and void in law, and therefore gave sentence against the captain for 695l. as the amount of the seamen's wages of the outward voyage, which sum he was accordingly obliged to pay. The cause in Chancery was afterwards heard before the Lord Keeper Wright, who dismissed the bill; upon appeal to the House of Lords, it was adjudged that the dismission should be reversed. The House of Lords, therefore, held that the captain was entitled to recover for what he had paid the seamen; and that, I think was a strong declaration in favour of the seamen's right. The House of Lords, by sustaining the demand of the captain, must have considered it was not a rash and improvident payment on his part, but one to which the seamen were intitled, notwithstanding the bonds they had executed. The decree of the Lords, indeed, goes on to say, that the parties should be at liberty to bring their appeal from the Court of Admiralty to a Court of Delegates; but do they express any disapprobation of the judgement of the Court of Admiralty? No such thing. They merely say—we leave you to your legal remedy; try that, if you are dissatisfied. Then was any such repeal resorted to? I have caused the registers of the Court to be examined, and I find no trace of such appeal, so that the sentence of the admiralty stands unreversed and unrepealed, and I take this to be not a solitary decision, but the standing and uniform law of the Admiralty. If the bonds in question were then unjust and void in law, they would be so in every subsequent case similary circumstanced; and the decision in that instance would be an authority binding in every succeeding case in that Court. Nothing, then, is clearer, than that this is the law of the Admiralty; it is so stated by Mr. Holt, and I think I shall presently be able to demonstrate, that it is the rule of the Courts of Common Law

[The learned Judge here referred to several cases of similar import to the preceding to prove that it was not only the rule of the Courts of Common Law, but that the Courts of Scotland also agreed in the some doctrine. His Lordship concluded his judgement as follows:]—

It is an objection often justly made to arguments, that cases of great hardship and inconvinience are put to exemplify the evil consequences that may result from the doctrine which is opposed, if it should be established—that the cases are extreme—exist only in ingenious fiction—or, are totally extravagant & out of the sphere of all probability. What is the actual existing case taken in the simplest form of fact? Here is a poor man compelled to sue as a pauper, not being able to find any body to stipulate for him; a man in a station of life humble but most useful, and on that account highly to be a favoured by the maritime law of a great maritime country; he enters into the service of a ship in the port of London, which carries a most troublesome, a most disgusting, and a most dangerous cargo, a cargo of convicts to a port in New South Wales, and delivers them at that end of the globe; there wages, by the general law, are earned, without any regard to the special agreements between owners and freighters; the ship takes in a new cargo there, and earns wages by the delivery of it at Port Jackson; she sails to Batavia, takes in another cargo which she delivers at Minto, in Sincampour; there takes a cargo, partly for Calcutta and partly for London, delivers the goods destined for Calcutta, and there takes in others for London, for which place she sails, arrives, infraquatuor maria, within what the law calls the King of England's Chambers—in the Downs—in the very lauces, as it were, of her ultimate port, after, a voyage of about 16 months' continuance. There this ship is unfortunately wrecked, and every soul on board, captain, officers, and men (the exact number does not appear, but forty names are contained in the list extant), all perished, save two men, who were left alive to tell the story: one of these men applies for his wages, states his services of labour and danger which are not controverted, but fairly and honestly admitted; he is met, however, by a covenant, that he shall be entitled to nothing unless the ship is actually returned to the Port of London. Now, I mean not the slightest reflection on the gentlemen who take this objection. They have a right to stand upon their covenant, for their own interests in this case and for the general interest of the gentlemen occupied in other cases of the like kind. I must particularly speak with approbation of their personal conduct towards this man: he was naked, and they clothed him—hungry, and they gave him food—sick, and they administered to his recovery. On regaining his health, he, not unjustly, demands his wages; the result is, that, pereunt tempora longi servitii, for himself and his disappointed family, if he has one, he is compelled to come to this Court for his pittance, having nothing to show but his services and his misfortunes, not much sweetened by reflecting that it is all his own doing, that he has thought fit to bring it upon himself by his own indiscretion. I shall say no more than that this is the first Court to which the validity of this covenant has been submitted. The facts of the case are such as cannot recommend it, I think, to any Court upon any discussion—but, at any rate, I will not be the first Judge on record who shall give it a sanction. I therefore reject this article of the allegation, and shall of course permit the summary petition to be proceeded on; and, if it be duly supported in proof, I shall feel myself bound, by law, authority, and natural justice, to pronounce for the wages claimed, as earned on the outward voyages.

Note.—The second article of the owners' allegation, pleading that a small quantity only of the cargo was saved, was admitted to proof

APRIL 14th,

Election of a Recorder.—On Wednesday the Lord Mayor held a special Court of Aldermen, at Guildhall, for the purpose of electing a Recorder in the room of the late Sir John Silvester, Baronet, when Newman Knowlys, Esq., Common Serjeant' was unanimously elected, and being sent for, he attended and took the usual oath. The Lord Mayor declared the vacancy of Steward of Southwark, in the room of Sir John Silvester, and the next Court was appointed to fill up the same.—Mr. Denman is the popular candidate for the office of Common Serjeant. He is opposed by Mr. Bolland.

APRIL 22,

Bow Street.—A Child of Misfortune.—A genteel-looking youth, apparently about 18 years of age, applied on Tuesday to the Sitting Magistrates, Sir R. Birnie and Mr. Halls, for some relief, and related circumstances of his own history which excited a strong feeling of commiseration.

He said he was the natural son of a gentleman, whose name he begged leave, from a motive of delicacy, to be excused from stating publicly, but who was now living in considerable splendour. When he was an infant, an Irish gentleman of fortune, named Callam, married his mother, adopted him as his own child, and treated him with the greatest possible kindness. He placed him, when at proper age, under the tuition of a clergyman, and afterwards at the University of Dublin, and uniformly expresed his intention to make such a provision for him as would enable him to support the rank of a gentleman. Unfortunately, however, he died suddenly, without making a will, and there being no children by the marriage, the whole of his property reverted back to his own relations. His (applicant's) mother did not long survive her husband, and he was thrown destitute upon the world. His father, meanwhile, had gone to India; and having no other resource, he came to London, and applied to his father's brother, who was then a

very eminent professional man at the west end of the town, and who, upon hearing his story treated him with much kindness, gave him money, and promised to procure him a commission in the army. To keep him in employement until the necessary arrangements could be made, he placed him with Mr. Jupp, a hatter, in Bond-street, where he remained for some time, with the happiest prospects before him. This was the state of things when death suddenly deprived him of his second benefactor, who, while out hunting, was thrown from his horse, and killed almost on the spot. This was about a year and a half ago, and since that period his father had returned from India; and although he had himself amassed a a large fortune, and inherited the property of his deceased brother, he positively refused to render him any assistance. He turned a deaf ear to all his entreaties, and although the present Lord Mayor of London and Sir R. Baker, to whom he had made known his case, had strongly interested themselves in his behalf the result was still the same—his father would do nothing for him. He was now completely destitute, and with every willingness to earn a livelihood, he was unable to procure employment.

At the close of his narrative, which was frequently interrupted by strong emotion, the unfortunate youth handed in a paper containing the names of several persons of respectability to whom he said he would refer the Magistrates for inquiry as to the correctness of his own conduct and the truth of his story. The persons referred to were—the Rev. Dr. Goodyear, of Tibshelf Vicarage, Derbyshire, with whom he received a portion of his education; Mr. Bucke, of King-street, Covent-garden; Mr. Jupp of Bond-street; and Miss English, of Beckford-place, East lane, New Kent-road.

Sir R. Birnie humanely gave him a sovereign, and when the two worthy Magistrates had consulted some time together, they desired him to call again in a day or two, and assured him that in the interim they would not be idle in his behalf.

The youth before he left the office, communicated the name of his father to the Magistrates, but beyond that it did not transpire.

IMPORTANT TO BANKERS AND MERCHANTS.

VAN WORT V. WOOLEY AND OTHERS.

The plaintiff in this action, who is a merchant at Birmingham, sought to recover of the defendants, who carry ons business as bankers in the same town, damages for their neglect to give him notice of a refusal to accept a bill for 500l. The bill in question was drawn at New York, on the 6th of June, 1818, by Messrs. Cranstoun and Co., merchants there on Messrs. Lindsay and Co., in London, payable six months after sight, to the order of a party named in its body. It was transmitted to the plaintiff by Irving and Co., his correspondents in America, to enable him to buy goods for them; and the plaintiff paid it to the defendants, his bankers, to be presented by them in the usual course of trade. On the 8th of July they caused it to be presented for acceptance to the drawers, who declined accepting it then, but made a note on it that they had written for advice. This default the defendants did not communicate to their customer, and he consequently supposing all was right, wrote to that effect to Messrs. Irving and Co., in America. When the bill became due, it was presented for payment, and dishonoured, and Irving and Co., on being informed of this, refused to pay its amount to the plaintiff, on the ground that they had received no notice of the refusal to accept; and the plaintiff, thus fixed with the bill, sought to recover damages for the effect of that laches which had arisen from the silence of the defendants.

The Solicitor-General, for the defendants, contended that Cranstoun and Co. were entitled to no notice of the non-acceptance of the bill, because they had no effects in the hands of the drawers, and could not be damnified by having received no information of a result which they had every reason to contemplate.

Mr. Scarlett replied, that the doctrine that want of effects dispensed with notice, applied only to cases where a man was drawing on his own funds, and might calculate precisely on the acceptance or dishonour of any of his bills—not to bills founded on credits and expectations, which were uncertain, and which experience might lead them to expect would be accepted.

The Lord Chief Justice intimated a strong opinion that the plaintiff was entitled to recover; and held that, if he could recover at all, he must receive the full amount of the bill. If a defendant wished to contend that a plaintiff had not been damnified to the full extent of a bill respecting which he had been guilty of laches, he must strictly prove the grounds of reduction in evidence, and not ask the jury to presume them.

A verdict was then taken under the directions of his Lordship for the principal sum named in the bill and interest, subject to the opinion of the Court on a special case.

Mr. Scarlett, who conducted the plaintiff's case, insisted that though in case of a bill payable after date the holder is not bound to present for acceptance, yet if he do present it, and acceptance be refused, he must give due notice to all parties, or they will be discharged from liability; and where a bill is payable after sight, and must be presented before it begins to run, the same doctrine applied.

THE OBSERVER.

April 21.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY TREASURER.

The sudden disappearance and rumoured deficiencies in the accounts of the late County Treasurer, Mr. G. B. Mainwaring, continue to excite an extraordinary sensation among the vestry clerks and accredited officers of the different parishes of the county of Middlesex.

On Monday last a meeting of the churchwardens and overseers of the poor of the different parishes in the county was convened at the Queen's Head Tavern, in Holborn, by a circular issued by Mr. Taylor, vestry-clerk of the parishes of St. Andrew, Holborn, and St. George the Martyr. At one o'clock the room was very numerously filled, and shortly afterwards.

Mr. James Montague was called to the chair, and stated the object of their assembling---namely, for the purpose of taking into consideration the steps which it might be expedient to adopt, in consequence of the rumours which were afloat, of the irregularity of the accounts of the late County Treasurer, who, it had been publicly announced, had resigned his situation.

Mr. Taylor, vestry-clerk of St. Andrew's Holborn, then addressed the meeting at considerable length, and was heard with much attention. He said it was impossible for them to shut their ears against the reports which were in circulation on the subject of Mr. Mainwaring's sudden retirement from the office which he had so long held. Those reports stated that Mr. Mainwaring had become a defaulter to a very enormous amount. Whether the sum stated was correct, or otherwise, he had been unable to ascertain, although he had made very diligent enquiries in those quarters from whence he imagined he was best entitled to look for genuine information. All his questions had been answered by a very sapient, but at the same time a very expressive shake of the head. It was true as their old friend Joe Miller had said, "There might be nothing in that;" but still he thought enough had transpired to call upon them, acting as they were as the guardians of their respective parishes, to seek further, and to adopt such messures as the united judgment of the meeting might suggest; regardless of every consideration save the fair and honest discharge of their duties.

* * *

Mr. Taylor, in conclusion, moved the following resolutions, which were seconded by a magistrate who was present:

1. That this Meeting has every reason to believe that the late Treasurer for the County has become a defaulter to a very considerable amount, in the monies received by him for the county rates, collected from the several parishes in this county.

* * *

6. That application be forthwith made to the Magistrates, by the Chairman of this Meeting, and by Mr. Taylor, for accurate information of the state of the accounts of the late Treasurer, of the amount of real securities taken from him, and that the result be reported to another General Meeting on this day fortnight (29th april), notice of which meeting to be given, one week previously, in the morning papers.

On the suggestion of Mr. Wilks, the 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th Resolutions were withdrawn, and the 1st and 6th agreed to.

MIDDLESEX SESSION.—COUNTY RATES.

On Tuesday a motion was made in the Court on the subject of the county rates, which was further discussed on Thursday. As soon as F. Const, Esq. the Chairman, had taken his seat, Mr. Alley, with whom was Mr. Adolphus, addressed the Court. He begged leave to move three appeals from the parishes of St. Mary-le-Bonne, St. Pancrass, and St. James, Westminister, against the new county rate imposed on them on the 10th of January last. He observed, that in prosecuting those appeals no object was intended but to protect the community at large. The law would not allow any extra rate to be imposed by Magistrates, either of this or any other county, whilst the treasurer retained one-fourth of the produce of the last rates in his hands unaccounted for. Some late circumstances had rendered every precaution necessary against a recurrence of such a scandalous imposition and peculation. Mr. Mainwaring, the Treasurer of the County, to use the softest expression, had *retired* with no less than 24,000*l*. besides 7,000*l*. that had actually been collected on the present rate. He could not perform his duty to his clients without touching upon this enormous defalcation. The law made it imperative that the accounts of the receipts & expenditure of the County Treasurer could not be passed without being first audited by two Justices, and a statement of the audit appearing in a County Newspaper, and not in the Gazette, which was seen by very few of those most interested. By an Act of Parliament, a salary was allowed to the treasurer of 500*l*. per annum for his services; and under the same Act, no Justice of the Peace could expend any of the public money, although the treasurer was permitted to pay such contingencies as were mentioned in the said Act. The accounts, Mr. Alley contended, had neither been audited nor published annually.

The Chairman said if the abstract had been published, and not the audited account, it would have sufficed.

Mr. Alley produced the Act of the 55th of George III. cap. 25, which directed the publication of the audited account, signed by two magistrates.

The Chairman replied, that the present rate had nothing to do with the recent lamentable defalcation; and as to the abstract of the treasurer's accounts affecting the present rate, it could not have been published, because the rate had not actually been made until the 10th of January last.

Mr. Adolphus said, that a series of malversation from year to year was permitted to go on; and in saying this he did not intend, as the French say, "To defame Adam and Eve." The treasurer got the funds into his hands, specious preteaces were made for the delay of auditing the accounts, and the county was therefore saddled with an additional and unnecessary rate.

The Chirman said, there might certainly be great irregularities in former instances, but that did not apply to the present rate; and as this was a question of public importance, he requested the counsel would confine their observations to the present appeal.——Mr. Alley said these observations might operate upon future treasurers as a caution. The circumstance of a treasurer absconding with a considerable sum of the public money called loudly for severe animadversion.

The chairman said, if the rate was in itself objectionable, the Court, under the present circumstances, would consent to quash it, without the necessity of animadverting on the conduct of the treasurer.------Mr. Adolphus said that the petition contained so many grave charges, that it called for the decision of the Court upon the whole; the accounts should be duly audited, and vouchers lodged with the clerk of the peace for the inspection of any magistrate, for such were the provisions of the Act. For thirty years the thing had been going on from bad to worse, and the late defalcation crowned the whole.------The Chairman put it to the counsel whether a late event should be debated now.

Mr. Adolphus replied, that he and his learned friend were quite ready to drop the past, but hoped it would not be thought unreasonable that his clients should have security for the future. On the 11th of January last, the day after the rate was levied, 2 328*l*. had been demanded by precept from one parish.

The Chairman said the rate was never made, but it had been voted; & when he (the Chairman found the state of the treasurer's books, he instantly made an order, and the rate was repealed; he had desired no money on account of such rate should be paid into the hands of the treasurer. However, notwithstanding this injunction, money had been paid, which he knew nothing about. He thought the rate a bad one, and that it ought to be quashed.

After some further conversation, the Court agreed to quash the present extra county rate, & to publish the Abstract of the future treasurer's accounts immediately after they were audited, and tnis in the public newspapers, and not in the Gazette as hitherto.

April 7.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday April 1.

COLONIAL TRADE ACTS

The house having resolved itself into a committee to consider of the above-named Acts---

Mr. F. Robinson said he did not intend, by the propositions which he was about to submit, to pledge any member to the further measures which might be brought forward in a regular shape afterwards. In this committee he would simply move a resolution to introduce two bills regulating the intercourse between our West India colonies & other parts of the world. Yet he felt it to be his duty to explain the nature of the propositions which he should incorporate in those bills. He thought that if they looked at the law as it now stood and at the Navigation Act---they would find that in the circumstances which now modified those laws, the measures which he was to propose would make a much less change than gentlemen might at first suppose---they would find that the original Navigation Act, which confined the commerce of our colonies exclusively to the mother country, had been, in most essential particulars, entirely abandoned. By far the greater part of our colonial dominions---the eastern hemisphere---were entirely free from the commercial principle of the navigation law. That most important branch of laws, the system of restrictive policy, which, looking to our own interests, and to the relations of ther countries, could not have been at first avoided, had not been applied to India, to Ceylon, or to the Cape of Goofl Hope. To countries of such vast resources, such immense wealth, and carrying on such extensive commence, the strict rigid colonial principle had not been applied. If, again they, looked to the western hemisphere, and examined and studied the laws which regulated commerce there, the committee would see that the rigid principle to which he had alluded had no oxistence whatever. Of late years, Parliament had most wisely, though accidentally, relaxed the laws on the subject. There was not one colony which was not at liberty to carry on commerce with other foreign colonies in other foreign ships. Since the act of 1805, which consolidated the acts respecting colonial commerce, it had been competent to bring into their ports the most important and essential articles of commerce, either to be consumed in the islands themselves, or to be sent to this country. This liberty they had, whether their situation was continental or insular. What was called the Free Port Act was confined to those colonies which were under foreign sovereignty or a foreign state. Another branch of the laws, which was very important, related to United States. Our colonies had had unrestricted intercourse with that country, as with one another, before the dependence of the United States. When, by their independence, this intercourse had necessarily ceased, so far had Parliament been from thinking it right that the colonial policy should be strictly applied, that in 1788, British ship were enabled to trade between the United States and the colonies, in all articles produced in the United States and required by the colonies, or produced in the colonies and required in the United States. Even with respect to the Navigation Act, one exception to the necessity of employing British ships to one of the Bahama islands, Turks islands, which produced salt, American ships were admitted in ballast to come for salt. Here, then, the principle had been departed from, so far as one article was concerned. During the long war which afterwards arose, circumstances made it necessary to relax, without hesitation, acts which had been passed in other circumstances. During the latter period of the war, a more permanent alteration had taken place. It had been deemed so hard to be deprived of the commerce in the article which the United States took and gave, that Bermuda was made an entrepot to which the ships of the United States came, furnished the articles which were demanded, and took away what had been accumulated there. The ports of Halifax, and St. John, in New Brunswick, were afterwards used for the same purpose. If they compared this state of commerce with what it would have been if the original principle had been stricty acted upon, they would find that intercourse to a great extent was allowed. They did allow foreign ships to a great extent only in a particular and most inconvenient way. There was nothing to present corn, flour, und rise, to be carried, and they were carried to Cuba, and thence Spanish ships, or any ships belonging to a power in amity with us, could bring those articles to any free ports in our colonies. Though they did not allow those articles to be carried by ships belonging to the United States to Jamaica or Barbadoes, they did allow them to do the same thing by an inconvenient and extensive process. He thought a direct intercourse would be infinitely more convenient. They had wisely, too, though accidentally, departed in other respects from the strict principle of colonial policy. Perhaps they were scarcely aware that British ships might trade with the whole of the south of Europe in a very inconvenient way. They were at liberty to take back goods when they had carried out a cargo: but there might be great inconvenience in the necessity of carrying out any cargo. Whether, then, they looked to the commerce of the western hemisphere, or the intercourse with the continent of Europe or the Mediterranean, it appeared to him undeniably true, that they had at this moment departed from the principle which, however wisely adopted once, had been completely frustrated by the changes of time and the force of circumstances. What he proposed to change now, was already in effect changed. He proposed first to repeal the acts, more or less contradictory to themselves, and to consolidate the regulations respecting the commerce of the colonies with the western hemisphere. 2dly, To regulate the intercourse of the continent and islands of America, with the of Europe, and other places. He should be disposed to say, that it ought to be allowed to import in British ships, or ships of the country to which the article belonged, to such ports as should be named in the bill. Now different laws applied to every article that was necessary or desirable for the support of the population, for the cultivation of the soil, or ultimately for finding a way to other places. He proposed to have this done more simply and directly, but in fact it would be the same intercourse as that which now existed. It might be carried on in British or foreign ships, the ships being described, as in the laws upon that subject, as ships built in the country and navigated according to the laws of that country. In this way exports from the colonies, and imports to them from the continent and islands of America, would be carried on in foreign ships as in British ships. If any difference were attempted to be made, the only consequence would be that foreign powers would make the same difference with respect to ours. But a question of considerable importance here presented itself relative to our North American colonies, Circumstances had led to an increased intercourse between them and the West Indies. It had been forced by the system of the United States, because the Unites States had prevented any commerce with themselves, and actually prohibited, not only our ships from supplying them with colonial produce, but even prohibited American ships from doing what we allowed. That having been the case, it was the obvious and natural effect, that a more extended intercourse should have been established between our colonies and North America. It was very material that they should not overlook the claim of our North American colonies to a fair and liberal consideration. They deserved attention

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for their services to this country, for their feelings towards us, and from our mutual relations. The same language, the same laws, the same characteristic traits as this country possessed attached them to us, and entitled them to our protection. That protection could be given by a certain but reasonable duty on articles which were the produce of our North American colonies, or of our own country, as corn, flour, and timber. A fair and moderate and reasonable duty would therefore be proposed. He would not now go into detail, but reserve that until the bills should be under consideration. Looking to the general effect and operation of the measures he proposed, and at those principles by which commerce ought to be regulated, he was satisfied that navigation, as well as commerce, would be benefited by the change.---The right hon. member then proceeded in his observations as to the necessity of the course proposed: No man could say how many of the foreign colonies might cease to be dependent upon their heretofore masters; and if such a change did take place with respect to the Spanish colonies or to the Brazils, the whole of our free port system, as regarded those colonies, would be extinguished: for it extended only to the colonies or possessions of foreign European sovereigns. Now he scarcely apprehended that any one would dispute the policy (in case such diminution of freedom did occur) of passing a law restoring the liberated colonies to their original footing as to trade with this country; and the effect of passing such a law would be, that we should be establishing a system for foreign ships as well as our own with those independent states, exclusive of America. At the time when we passed our Navigation Law, restricting our colonies to a trade with the mother country, we only did what foreign nations possessing colonies were doing also; but now the whole policy of Spain and Portugal was practically altered; the Brazils and Cuba (the greatest raisers of colonial produce that existed in that hemisphere) were open to trade with all the word; and if Spain and Portugal, whether from necessity or policy, permitted a more unrestrained intercourse than heretofore, and no longer required that their colonial subjects should disseminate their produce through the mother country, a similar measure was absolutely necessary by Great Britain, to place her colonies upon a footing with those of foreigners. He would not occupy the time of the house by proving, from documents or from calculations, the pressure upon our colonial interest---the fact was admitted. It was notorious to all, that a vast diminution had taken place in the value of colonial produce, and that the diminution of price had not been attended with an increase of consumption. That diminution he attributed partly to the restrictions placed upon colonial trade, and partly to the great increase of all kinds of produce poured into this country, not only from our old, but also from new possessions, which recent arrangements had placed under our dominion. Under such circumstances, Parliament ought to afford every possible relief to the colonists; and what relief could be so ready or so effectual as the opening fresh markets to which their goods might be carried? Adverting to the conduct of the slave trade, (which it seems is now carried on as extensively as ever in Portugal and Spain for the supply of the Brazils & Cuba,) he did contend that if the house suffered the colonies of other countries to avail themselves of the continuance of that nefarious traffic, great part of our colonial land must (unless some remedy be devised) be thrown out of cultivation. If the land were thrown out of cultivation, what would become of the negroes now employed? What was to become of the slaves, if the masters were ruined? The interests of the one were bound up in the interests of the other. Looking, then, at the trade between our colonies and Europe, he was decidedly of opinion that it would be wise to extend the communication already allowed in some instances, to all parts of Europe. When Spanish and Portugues ships were sailing every day from the Brazils and Cuba direct to the Baltic, he did not see why the English ships should not be allowed to reach the same destination without the expense and diminution of profit arising out of a voyage in the first instance to Great Britain; he did not see why our colonial produce should be charged with the expense of landing & warehousing in the mother country, afterwards to encounter in the continental market. produce from foreign colonies subjected to no such duties. Let the principle which applied to Malta and to Gibraltar be made to apply to the whole of Europe. Let all articles which might be obtained abroad, after having passed through this country, be carried directly abroad without passing through this country. The right hon. member concluded by moving two resolutions---That the chairman of the committee be desired to ask leave to bring in a bill to regulate the trade between his Majesty's possessions in America and the West Indies and other places in America and the West Indies; and that leave be desired to bring in a second bill to regulate the trade between his Majesty's possessions in America and the West Indies and other parts of the world, exclusive of America and the West Indies. The first bill, he said, was ready and would be printed, the second bill was not quite ready; but he would fix a day after the holidays for the reading, when the measures would be open to any amendment which might be suggested.

Mr. Barham declared that he would support the bills, for he thought it absolutely necessary to do something for the relief of the colonial interests. He declared, as a proprietor himself that he was absolutely compelled, by the pressure of his present situation, to deny his negroes (most unwillingly) many conforts and advantages to which they had been accustomed.

Mr. Robinson observed, that it was not his intention to bring forward any measure that should open an unlimitted intercourse between all the West India islands and other places. The trade would be confined to certain ports & to particular articles

The two resolutions were then agreed to, and reported. Leave was given to bring in two bills; the one for regulating the trade between the British West Indies, and the United States of America; the second to regulate the trade between the former and other parts of the world.

VARIETIES.

A French Paper contains the following remarkable case:

A letter from Commercy, dated the 7th of April states that the widow Hacquin, of Bar-le-Duc, aged 55 years who lived quite easy upon the interest of her property in the Sinking Fund, died a few days since, in the most deplorable and astonishing manner. We presume that this death is a new example of the phenomenon called "spontaneous human combustion." This woman, who was corpulent, was, according to report, in the habit of using spirituous liquors imprudently. A vase standing near her, filled with burning coals, determined the inflammation of her body. She was burnt to a cinder inwardly. The extremities were not affected. The room and her clothing also escaped the fire. There are on record instance of internal combustion, but they are few, and the majority of these were occasioned by an excessive use of ardent spitits."

We copy the followiug from the circular of an innkeeper at Verona, in Italy. That the accommodation which his house affords may be made known to travellers from different nations, he publishes his address in the Italian, German, French, and English languages; the latter translation we give *verbatim et literatim* as it will no doubt entertain our English readers:—

"Circulatory.—The old Inn of London's Tower, placed among the more agreeable situation of Verona's course, belonging at Sir Theodocius Zignoni, restored by the decorum most indulgent to good things. of life's eases, which are favoured from every arts liable at Inn samc, with all object that is concern'd couveniency of stage-coaches, proper horses, but good foragers, and coach-house; Do offers at Innkeepeer] the constant hope, to be honoured from a great concourse where politeness, good genius of meats, to delight of Nations, round table, Coffee-house, hackney-coach, men servant of place, swiftness of service, and moderation of prices, shall arrive to accomplish in Him all satisfaction, and at Sirs, who will do the favour honouring him a very assur'd Kinduess."—*Durham County Advertiser.*

An Irish Paper observes, that two women have been taken into custody charged with being white boys.

Mansion House.—Curious Application.—A man of a goodly appearance, and of a rubicond face, that gave evidence of his having devoted himself greatly to the jolly god, presented himself to the City Marshal, to make a vow of eternal sobriety! The oath which he proposed to take was fairly engrossed on parchment, but contained no engagement or penalties in cases of failure, and assigns as a motive, the wreck of his business, from his having drunk too often and too deeply of blue ruin, &c. &c, The Marshal was somewhat perplexed by this novel application. He stated the case to the Lord Mayor's legal adviser, to take his opinion upon the matter. When the application was announced, there was a burst of laughter at the expense of the unfortunate wight, who had for a long time lingered about the place before he could summon sufficient courage to make public application. It was immediately rejected. The unfortunate applicant appeared, upon the rejection of his oath, to give himself up as a lost man, and retired through the crowd with a face full of despair and disappointment.

TWENTY-SEVENTH.

CALCUTTA LOTTERY.

FIFTH DAY'S DRAWING

WEDNESDAY JULY 31, 1822.

PRIZES.

No. 3572 Prize of 1,000 Sa. Rs.
Nos. 448 4222 Prizes of 500 Sa. Rs. each.
Nos. 208 454 989 1218 1248 1487 1725 1767 2165 2711 3021 3078 3094 3109 3684 4991 5903 Prizes of 250 Sa. Rs. each.

SIXTH DAY'S DRAWING.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 2, 1822.

PRIZES.

No. 2188 Prize of 10,000 Sa. Rupees.
Nos. 4352 5427 1099 Prizes of 1,000 Sa. Rs. each.
Nos. 4432 2284 2421 483 5420 Prizes of 500 Sa. Rs. each.
Nos. 4506 5513 3448 3300 2047 3895 3867 4442 3541 3959 3055 5714 363 2313 952 4413 5879 1317 4689 Prizes of 250 Sa. Rs. each.

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